

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 227

Calling for the adoption of a Sensible, Multilateral American Response
Terrorism (SMART) security platform for the 21st century.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 7, 2007

Ms. WOOLSEY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the
Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Calling for the adoption of a Sensible, Multilateral American
Response Terrorism (SMART) security platform for the
21st century.

Whereas the procurement or development of weapons of mass
destruction, acts of terrorism, failed and fragile states,
and global instability represent urgent threats to peace
and security in the 21st century;

Whereas, in an early 2007 joint statement, former United
States national security officials Henry Kissinger, Sam
Nunn, George Schultz, and Bill Perry called for estab-
lishing a goal for the global elimination of nuclear weap-
ons;

Whereas the over-reliance of the United States on unilateral
military force and the use of preventive military action

undermine international law and contribute to anti-American sentiment;

Whereas institutions, such as a Department of Peace, could provide a platform for the SMART security plan;

Whereas the gap between United States investments in development, diplomacy, and defense is increasing, with a ratio of 17 dollars spent on defense for every one dollar spent on development and diplomacy;

Whereas recent polls find that large majorities of Americans feel that the United States puts too much emphasis on military force and unilateral action, and there is majority support for a shift in the emphasis of United States foreign policy in favor of diplomacy, multilateral cooperation, and investments in development programs to address the root causes of terrorism;

Whereas the 2006 National Security Strategy identifies development, diplomacy, and defense as the three pillars of United States security, yet development and diplomacy efforts remain underutilized and underfunded;

Whereas a Sensible, Multilateral American Response to Terrorism (SMART) security platform for the 21st century embraces international law and cooperation, reduces the proliferation of weapons, demonstrates respect for human rights, promotes democracy and sustainable development, and addresses emerging threats early and effectively before they reach crisis levels; and

Whereas to effectively implement such a response to terrorism, the United States needs a SMART security platform for the 21st century that—

(1) prevents future acts of terrorism by strengthening international institutions and respect for the rule of law;

(2) reduces the threat and stops the spread of weapons of mass destruction and reduces the proliferation of conventional weapons;

(3) addresses root causes of terrorism and violent conflict;

(4) shifts United States budget priorities to more effectively meet the security needs of the United States; and

(5) pursues to the fullest extent alternatives to war: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That Congress calls for the adoption of a
2 Sensible, Multilateral American Response to Terrorism
3 (SMART) security platform for the 21st century that—

4 (1) prevents future acts of terrorism by
5 strengthening international institutions and respect
6 for the rule of law by—

7 (A) working with the United Nations, the
8 North Atlantic Treaty Organization, other
9 international institutions, and other countries to
10 root out terrorist networks and strengthen
11 international law;

12 (B) strengthening intelligence and law en-
13 forcement cooperation, while respecting human
14 and civil rights, aimed at tracking, arresting,

1 and bringing to justice individuals involved in
2 terrorist acts; and

3 (C) enhancing international efforts to cut
4 off financing for terrorist organizations;

5 (2) reduces the threat and stops the spread of
6 weapons of mass destruction and reduces prolifera-
7 tion of conventional weapons by—

8 (A) adhering to and supporting existing
9 nonproliferation treaties, including the Nuclear
10 Non-Proliferation Treaty (entered into force in
11 1970), the Biological Weapons Convention (en-
12 tered into force in 1975), the Comprehensive
13 Test Ban Treaty (signed by the United States
14 in 1996), and the Chemical Weapons Conven-
15 tion (entered into force in 1997);

16 (B) setting an example for the rest of the
17 world by renouncing the development of new
18 nuclear weapons and the testing of nuclear
19 weapons and work toward achieving Ronald
20 Reagan's vision of a world free of nuclear weap-
21 ons;

22 (C) prioritizing and providing adequate
23 funding for the Cooperative Threat Reduction
24 program of the Department of Defense and
25 programs within the Department of Energy to

1 secure fissile materials in Russia and other
2 countries to dismantle nuclear warheads, reduce
3 nuclear stockpiles, and secure nuclear weapons
4 and materials in, and prevent the outflow of nu-
5 clear weapons expertise from, Russia and those
6 other countries;

7 (D) pursuing diplomacy, enhanced inspec-
8 tion regimes, and regional security arrange-
9 ments to reduce proliferation;

10 (E) working to ensure that highly enriched
11 uranium is stored only in secure locations
12 around the world by—

13 (i) providing adequate funding for the
14 Global Threat Reduction Initiative of the
15 Department of Energy to provide for the
16 removal, or temporary adequate security
17 where removal is not yet feasible, of highly
18 enriched uranium from its many locations
19 around the world; and

20 (ii) carrying out the necessary provi-
21 sions of the Global Threat Reduction Ini-
22 tiative, including the authority to provide
23 adequate incentives for the removal of
24 highly enriched uranium to secure loca-
25 tions; and

1 (F) enhancing arms exports controls for
2 conventional weapons, including restricting the
3 sale and transfer of weapons to governmental
4 regimes involved in human rights abuses and to
5 regions of conflict;

6 (3) addresses root causes of terrorism and vio-
7 lent conflict by—

8 (A) increasing development aid to and debt
9 relief for the poorest countries and integrating
10 peace-building and conflict prevention into de-
11 velopment programs;

12 (B) working with the international commu-
13 nity to address the growing problem of resource
14 scarcity;

15 (C) supporting programs that promote sus-
16 tainable development, democracy-building,
17 human rights education, conflict resolution, the
18 strengthening of civil society in the developing
19 world, and educational opportunities for women
20 and girls; and

21 (D) engaging the international community
22 in post-conflict reconstruction and political
23 transition processes;

1 (4) shifts United States budget priorities to
2 more effectively meet the security needs of the
3 United States by—

4 (A) creating a more effective national secu-
5 rity strategy focused on multilateralism, non-
6 proliferation, diplomacy, and conflict preven-
7 tion;

8 (B) ceasing to pay for outdated weapons
9 systems that do not address today's security
10 threats;

11 (C) reducing dependence on foreign oil and
12 confronting the threat of global warming by
13 promoting long-term energy security through
14 greater investment in sustainable and renewable
15 alternatives; and

16 (D) providing adequate peacekeeping, re-
17 construction, and development funding to se-
18 cure long-term peace and stability in troubled
19 countries and regions; and

20 (5) pursues to the fullest extent alternatives to
21 war by—

22 (A) increasing United States and inter-
23 national capacities for the prevention of armed
24 conflict, including more effective conflict assess-
25 ment and early warning systems, multilateral

1 rapid response mechanisms, human rights mon-
2 itoring, civilian policing, and effective justice
3 systems;

4 (B) strengthening United States diplomacy
5 and international and regional institutions to
6 prevent and resolve violent conflict; and

7 (C) supporting civil society programs as a
8 critical component in the prevention and resolu-
9 tion of violent conflict.

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